

The Charleston Riot.

During the entire forenoon yesterday Broad street, from the court house to East Bay, was filled by a crowd of anxious citizens, eagerly awaiting additional news about the national and State elections. As each dispatch came in and was bulletined, they would give a round of cheers, and when it finally became tolerably certain that Hampton had carried the State, despite the negro repeating in Charleston, their enthusiasm was unbounded. In the meantime the ex-deputy sheriffs and Hunkidori bullies had assembled to the number of about 300 or 400 at the court house. They seemed to be despondent over the news, until about 3 o'clock, when Worthington, Mackey and Buttz gave out a dispatch saying that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and that Chamberlain had carried the State by 16,000 majority. Then they fired up and seemed to be ready for a row.

About half-past 3 o'clock there was a disturbance in Meeting street opposite the Charleston Hotel, caused by the insolence of a negro to a white man. A squad of policemen were at once dispatched to the scene and succeeded in restoring quiet. By this time the court house mob had, so to say, become red-hot. They were evidently mad at the election returns, and their leaders knew meant "go home" for the carpet-baggers and back seats for renegade Carolinians. About 4 o'clock Mr. E. W. M. Mackey came down Broad street and began to boast about the election of Hayes and Chamberlain. This provoked a discussion, which finally led to a quarrel, during which a young man fired his pistol accidentally in the air. A negro immediately rushed down to the ex-deputy sheriffs at the court house, nearly all of whom were armed, both with pistols and bludgeons, and announced that Mackey had been shot. The crowd immediately raised a yell and rushed down Broad street.

The whites stood their ground and received the attack firmly. Another pistol shot was fired, and then a dozen in rapid succession. The black mob stampeded, and retreated in the direction of Church street, where they were met by a squad of policemen who had been sent to the scene upon the first report. The rioters emptied their revolvers while running, and then those who did not have their bludgeons with them tore down tree boxes and peling fences and armed themselves at once. The police force with their Winchester rifles for the most part discharged their duty as well as they could under the circumstances. They brought in a number of prisoners and several of the wounded, but in order to do so they had to brandish their pistols and rifles. Very few of them fired. When the crowd reached the corner of Broad and Meeting streets the negroes were much excited. Some of them rushed to the places where they had their arms concealed. Others went home. A large number of the Hunkidori rowdies made a dash at the main entrance of the station house and tried to force their way in, shouting "Give us Guns!"

Chief Hendricks had taken the precaution, however, of stationing a couple of men at the door, who, with their bayonets, managed to keep the crowd back. In the meanwhile a pistol was fired by a negro at a white man, and this was a signal for a general volley. The few white men who were in the vicinity, as soon as the negroes began firing, drew their revolvers and returned the fire. The police were powerless to stop the disturbance. Every negro fired his pistol at every white man he saw, and after he had emptied his weapon retreated to reload. It was in this fight that Mr. E. H. Walter was killed and Mr. Geo. H. Walter, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Charleston, was painfully wounded. Neither of them drew a shot, neither of them drew a revolver, and it is not known that either of them had a pistol on his person. They were both shot down in cold blood, because of their faces being white. Mr. E. H. Walter was killed instantly, the ball passing entirely through his chest from left to right. Mr. Geo. H. Walter, his father, was shot in the left breast near the shoulder. The fusillade at the corner of Broad and Meeting streets was kept up fully ten minutes.

In the meantime the whites had begun to rally. They all reported at once to the station house with their rifles, and by the time the United States troops, who were sent for, had arrived, there were about five hundred white citizens, who had volunteered to act as special police. Gen. Hunt, commanding the United States troops, had a conference with Chief Hendricks, and a squad of colored policemen, backed by a number of white volunteers, were sent out to quell the disturbance, while the rest were kept under arms in front of the main station house. About 5 o'clock, Company E, of the 5th Artillery, Major Kenz, and Company B, of the 1st Artillery, Major R. T. Frank, arrived at the station house. The citizen police were ordered to fall in in the rear of the soldiers. The negroes by this time had all disappeared, except in certain localities. In the bend of King street, near Market street, about 200 of them had assembled with their muskets, and no white faces being in sight, amused themselves with firing in the air and smashing the windows of the stores. A part of the same crowd occupied Robb's lot, firing upon and clubbing white men who chanced to pass.

Private Remke, of Company E, 5th United States Artillery, while walking down King street to join his company, was fired upon by the crowd, and narrowly escaped with his life. Several gentlemen were shot at on their way down town, and several of them were wounded and beaten.

The character of the negroes who took part in the riot can best be illustrated by an incident which occurred in the guard

house. A negro man named Marcus Green was brought in wounded in the leg. He was also drunk. Upon being laid upon the floor, and while the surgeon was attending to his wound, the savage would rise up in a sitting posture and exclaim: "Lemme kill one more before I die. Lemme shoot one white man more." He was painfully but not seriously wounded.

Buttz and Worthington were in Buttz's house in Broad street, and were seen to pass out rifles to the mob.

It seems to be the general impression that Mr. Walter was killed by a policeman. Mr. E. W. Walter makes the following statement relative to the shooting of Mr. E. H. Walter, his brother. While returning from dinner in company with Messrs. C. P. Hard, Captain G. H. Walter, E. H. Walter and W. J. McCormack, we were attacked in Meeting street, opposite the city park, by a mob of negroes, who commenced firing upon us in self-defense, and the firing from the mob continued until a squad of negro police came out, and from the northeast corner of Meeting and Broad streets, opened fire upon the party with Winchester rifles. The gentlemen then took refuge behind tree boxes, and a black policeman got behind a tree box and deliberately took aim and fired at Mr. E. H. Walter, killing him almost instantaneously. The same negro policeman again fired upon Mr. E. W. Walter and Mr. C. P. Hard, several of the balls burying themselves in the tree box behind which they stood. Capt. Geo. H. Walter was shot through the left breast by the negro mob, who still kept up their firing. The firing from the negro police continued until Captain Hendricks arrived, and under his protection the dead body of Mr. E. H. Walter and the rest of the party were conveyed to the station house.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Whites.

Mr. E. H. Walter, shot through the breast; dead.

Mr. Geo. H. Walter, through the left breast; dangerously wounded.

Dr. C. C. Patrick, slight wound in the head.

Mr. E. C. Williams, shot in the groin; wound painful but not mortal.

Mr. John Burns, wounded in the face; seriously.

Mr. Houston, badly beaten and right arm dislocated.

Mr. F. J. McGarey, wounded in the head; slightly.

Capt. F. W. Dawson, shot in the right leg; flesh wound.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, wounded in the jaw; slightly.

Dr. J. D. Geddings was knocked down with a club and badly beaten.

Mr. Foster Black was struck in the chest with a rock.

Mr. George Tucker was badly injured. He received a pistol shot in the leg, another in the thigh and one in his right arm.

Mr. John Esdorn was shot in the leg.

A number of other gentlemen were wounded, but none mortally.

Colored.

Cicero Gibbs, a colored Democrat, from James Island, was mortally wounded, the ball having penetrated his abdomen.

A. Washington, shot in the knee.

John Chesnut, shot in the stomach, supposed to be mortal.

Private Delaine of the police, wounded in the right arm slightly.

Private F. Brennan, wounded in the arm, slightly.

Marcus Green, wounded in both legs, dangerously.

Adam Branch, wounded in the left cheek.

James Drayton, shot in the back of the head; slight.

Private Thompson, shot in the right leg.

Felix Drayton, shot in the leg.

Policeman Henry Carroll, flesh wound, in the head.

The riot was over before 6 o'clock. The negroes had entirely dispersed from the streets, the wounded had been sent to the hospital, and the assemblage of armed white citizens had the effect of restoring the peace. The Federal troops were marched back to their quarters, and the streets were quiet. A detail of a half dozen mounted citizens was made to assist the police in patrolling the streets; but after the appearance of the Federal troops there was no further disturbance.—*News and Courier.*

Address.

To the People of the State:

In offering to our people my heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for the grand victory they have won, I venture to beg them to prove themselves worthy of it by a continued observance of good order and rigid preservation of peace. Let us show that we seek only the restoration of good government, the return of prosperity and the establishment of harmony to the whole people of our State. In the hour of victory we should be magnanimous, and we should strive to forget the animosity of the contest by recalling the grand results of our success. Proscribing none for difference of opinion, regarding none as enemies save such as are inimical to law and order, let us all unite in the patriotic work of redeeming the State. By such conduct we can not only bring about good feeling among all classes, but can most surely reap the best fruits of victory.

WADE HAMPTON.

FOR THE HERALD.

NEAR CANNON CREEK, Nov. 4th, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please publish in your valuable paper the following resolutions passed unanimously at the House by Democratic club No. 2, Township 10, on 4th of November:

Resolved, That Democratic club No. 2, in Township 10, do unanimously approve and adopt the resolutions of the merchants of the town of Newberry, concerning the sale of any goods that may be for the support of Radical voters.

Resolved, That when by reason of necessity we may be compelled to buy from a Radical, then in such a purchase we bind ourselves to buy from a Democratic merchant. We further suggest to all Democratic clubs the propriety of their sustaining Newberry merchants, and in fact all merchants, in the support of these resolutions, as we look on them as full of tact and power in this great struggle of parties.

GEO. W. RICE, Secretary.

FOR THE HERALD.

Resolved, That we, the Labor Reform Club formed in Township No. 5, in Newberry County, commend the action of the merchants of the town of Newberry in refusing credits to parties voting against our interest in the approaching election, or those employing them, and will give our patronage to them in preference to those who have not joined in said movement.

W. W. SUMMER, Secretary.

Nov. 4th, 1876.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENNER, } EDITORS.
W. H. WALLACE, }



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1876.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

The Democrats have filed a protest against the election in Newberry County, on the grounds of fraud and illegality. The Democratic County Convention has just assembled to-day (Tuesday) as we go to press.

The Democrats have elected five Circuit Solicitors, viz: in the 4th Circuit, W. W. Sellers; 5th, Jno. R. Abney; 6th, T. C. Gaston; 7th, B. W. Ball; 8th, Jno. S. Cothran.

From what we have been able to learn we feel confident of the election of Tilden and Hampton both. Hampton has undoubtedly been elected. There is no use in being uneasy about State Canvassers and such matters; the Democrats are not going to be cheated out of this election.

"Starvation Resolutions."

That is the name the Radicals give to the resolutions passed by the merchants of Newberry. A large majority of the colored people of this County voted at the late election what may fitly be called the starvation ticket. They elected by their ballots, aided by fraud and intimidation, the worst set of men that ever disgraced the County offices. They voted against every interest of the County. They voted defiantly and in most cases maliciously. They have shown themselves the enemies of the merchants and planters, upon whom they depend for positions and support. The Democrats have declared almost unanimously that they would show no favors to those who should vote against their interests at the late election, and would regard with special favor all who should vote for honest government. Now, what will be the result of such resolutions and declarations? Will they be carried out? These are questions that are now causing no little concern. So far as our own individual interests are concerned, we can afford to carry out the resolutions without much trouble and inconvenience. Our business is of such a nature as not to be affected very materially by them one way or the other. Upon the merchants and the farmers rests the burden of the matter, and we do not feel that we have a right to offer any advice on the subject. But we are free to say this much: the colored men who voted with us ought to be treated—and of course will be treated—with the very kindest consideration. Both justice and policy demand it. They have acted the part of friends towards us in our time of need. They deserve as much credit as if we had succeeded. He who does his best acts nobly. Justice, therefore, demands that preference should invariably be given to them. Besides, those colored men are watching; they are going to see how the Democrats fulfill their promises. Suppose they are put upon the same footing and left to the same chances as Radical supporters, where will they stand when another election comes round? Can anybody doubt? They have encountered the most violent opposition in taking the manly stand they have taken; and if no advantages whatever accrue to them thereby they will not take it again. Policy, therefore, demands that the Democrats should give preference to them. But what about those who supported our enemies? They have perpetuated misrule and corruption in the county; they have sunk the county infinitely lower than it has ever gone before. They have brought us to greater suffering; and we do say that they should be made to suffer first, and to reap the just reward of their own folly and haste. Some Radical office-holder may raise his sanctimonious voice against what he calls such unfeeling measures; if so, let him come to the help of his friends. It is high time the people of the County and State were feeling for themselves now. If they do not adopt some measures for their deliverance, they had as well be in Liberia at once, or in the black republic of Hayti. No government at all would be far preferable to the incompetent, corrupt and tyrannical government we have been living under for the last eight years.

As said before, we cannot dictate, nor even advise, in this matter, but we must express the hope that the pledges made for our friends and against our enemies will be carried out to the strict letter; otherwise, they had better never be made.

The Public Schools.

This is a matter in which the poor people, black and white, are profoundly interested. It was on this very plea that many colored men were induced to quit the Republican party. That party has failed in this matter most egregiously. The officials who handled the money appropriated to this purpose, appropriated a large portion of it to their own use, or to the use of the party. There are strong reasons to believe that a large portion of the school fund was used for campaign purposes this year. Now, every man should make it his duty to watch this matter. It is the poor man's interest and should be conducted for his benefit. We shall have something to say on this subject soon. We regard it as of the highest importance. We wish to see the day when one end of the ladder rests in the gutter and the other end reaches to the highest University; in other words, when the way is open to the poor boys of the State to attain to the highest position of mental culture.

Newberry Fought Nobly.

Let no man say that Newberry County did not do her duty in the late campaign and election, for she did nobly. Look at the facts and figures. See what she has done: In 1870 Scott's majority in the County was 1,270; in 1872 Moses' majority was 1,831; in 1874 Chamberlain's majority was 1,705; in 1876 Chamberlain's majority was 565. Newberry has therefore reduced the Radical majority 1,140 within the last two years. In the number of voters she is an exact average, or so nearly an average as to be practically exact. The whole State vote in 1874 was 149,221; there are 32 counties in the State; that would give an average vote to each county of 4,663. The vote of Newberry County in 1874 was 4,557, almost an exact average. Suppose every county in the State had reduced the Radical majority 1,140, as Newberry did, the whole reduction would have been 36,480. Chamberlain's majority in 1874 was only 11,585; that taken from 36,480 would leave 24,895 for Hampton's majority in 1876. But we must make allowance for those counties where Green got a majority then and Chamberlain gets it now. Charleston, Clarendon and Sumter, the only counties that gave Green more votes in 1874 than they gave Hampton in 1876, aggregate a Green majority of 7,157, which taken from 24,895 leaves 17,738. That majority at least would have been given for Hampton on the 7th of November, if every county in the State had done as much as Newberry did. Of course, we should have been better satisfied if Newberry had gone Democratic throughout, but we ought to feel proud for what she has done. In making the above statement, there is no intention to take away one particle of credit from the work of any other county; but only an attempt to convince our people that their labors have not been thrown away.

Our neighbors of Laurens were more successful than we; they made a gain of 2,238 votes—a tremendous gain; but they did not have the difficulties to contend against that we had here. Laurens has done nobly, as well as Newberry.

"Demoralization."

We hear much and read a great deal in the papers about the demoralizing effects of the late campaign. This we firmly believe is a mistake. There are always people ready to croak and find fault; to look on the dark side of everything. What the demoralization consists in nobody presumes to say. Have the people grown more wicked? Have the good people lost their religion? Have the bad people grown worse? We do not hesitate to say that the man who lost his religion or morality, or any part of it, in the campaign had precious little to lose. So far from the campaign having had a demoralizing tendency, its effect has been just the opposite, according to our experience and observation. We are not going to believe, without very strong evidence, that men engaged in such an earnest, noble effort as has occupied the minds of South Carolinians since the campaign began, will suffer in character. Men do not lose good principles while supporting a good cause. It is not the man who is struggling for better things that falls or degenerates, but the idler and the coward, who are too indolent or too timid to make a manly effort. The campaign has been a serious one, conducted by serious, sober minds. It was a determined struggle for life and liberty. All other objects were, of necessity, left in the background for the time being. The good people of the State and County laid aside all other considerations, and said like St. Paul, "This one thing we do"—redeem the State.

Let us hear no more of demoralization about the election. South Carolinians are better men by it. We are going to have a better time every way, and everybody is going to be good from this time forth.

The Public Schools.

This is a matter in which the poor people, black and white, are profoundly interested. It was on this very plea that many colored men were induced to quit the Republican party. That party has failed in this matter most egregiously. The officials who handled the money appropriated to this purpose, appropriated a large portion of it to their own use, or to the use of the party. There are strong reasons to believe that a large portion of the school fund was used for campaign purposes this year. Now, every man should make it his duty to watch this matter. It is the poor man's interest and should be conducted for his benefit. We shall have something to say on this subject soon. We regard it as of the highest importance. We wish to see the day when one end of the ladder rests in the gutter and the other end reaches to the highest University; in other words, when the way is open to the poor boys of the State to attain to the highest position of mental culture.

As said before, we cannot dictate, nor even advise, in this matter, but we must express the hope that the pledges made for our friends and against our enemies will be carried out to the strict letter; otherwise, they had better never be made.

Capital and Labor.

What Newberry needs now, more than anything else, is some sort of enterprise or establishment that will furnish support to her poorer classes. There is a large number of persons, male and female, in the town and County, who need employment. They are willing to work, but many of them have not the work to do. We have never felt the conflict between labor and capital here as it is felt in the populous and wealthy cities of the North. But as wealth and population increase, this conflict is bound to arise, and we should be getting ready to meet it. What are wealthy men to do with their capital? What are poor men to do with their labor? These are questions that our leading citizens ought to set about to solve. Some enterprise should be inaugurated at once to utilize, in the best possible way, both the capital and labor of our people. An Act was passed by the Legislature of 1872-3, incorporating the Newberry Cotton Mills. We are unable to say what has become of that enterprise; but hope the matter may be revived soon, and that something will be done in that very direction. It appears to us that Cotton Mills might be established here with profit to our moneyed men, and they would certainly be a great blessing to our laboring classes. Besides, they would be the means of increasing the population of the place very materially, by attracting white laborers from the North. So the matter assumes a political aspect that is very encouraging. A gentleman of the place is in correspondence with parties interested in the Atlanta Cotton Mills, and he has promised us the results of his investigations. Meantime those citizens who have capital to invest and are public-spirited enough to wish to improve the material interests of the County can agitate the question among themselves, preparatory to getting into some definite shape in the early future.

Status of Next Legislature.

The Charleston *News and Courier* gives the following status of the next Legislature, founded on the vote so far ascertained:

The Senate has 33 members, one from each County, except Charleston, which has two. The Democrats elect 12 Senators, and the Republicans elect 6. i. e., in Beaufort, Charleston, Fairfield, Georgetown, Newberry and Orangeburg. The terms of three Democratic Senators (from Chesterfield, Pickens and Union), and the terms of twelve Republican Senators (from Anderson, Charleston, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marlboro', Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg) do not expire until 1878. The new Senate will therefore consist of:

Democrats elect.....12

Democrats holding over.....3-15

Republicans elect.....6

Republicans holding over.....12-18

Total.....33

In the Senate, therefore, the Republicans will have only one more than a bare majority, while in the last Senate they had a two-thirds majority. The Democratic gain is seven.

The House of Representatives has one hundred and twenty-four members, and will stand as follows:

Democrats.....60

Republicans.....64

Total.....124

The Democrats will have what the Republicans have in the Senate, one more than a majority, a Democratic gain of thirty-four.

This is not all. The two houses will stand as follows:

Republicans—Senate.....18

House.....60

Democrats—Senate.....15

House.....64

Total.....79

Democratic majority on joint ballot.....1

That majority of one on joint ballot will elect a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Senator Robertson next March.

This is a small tidal wave. Democratic Governor and State officers. One United States Senator, two Congressmen, a majority in the House of Representatives, and a reduction of the Republican majority in the Senate from two-thirds to two. Even without the State ticket enough has been gained to repay the people an hundred-fold for the labor and danger of the canvass.

The Register says: The following is the probable vote that will be cast in the Electoral College:

FOR TILDEN.

Alabama.....10

Arkansas.....3

Connecticut.....6

Delaware.....3

Florida.....11

Georgia.....11

Indiana.....13

Kentucky.....12

Louisiana.....8

Maryland.....6

Massachusetts.....10

Mississippi.....15

Missouri.....13

Nebraska.....5

Nevada.....3

New Hampshire.....5

New York.....35

North Carolina.....10

Ohio.....12

Oregon.....3

Rhode Island.....4

South Carolina.....7

Texas.....11

Virginia.....11

West Virginia.....5

Total.....203

FOR HAYES.

California.....6

Colorado.....3

Illinois.....21

Iowa.....11

Kansas.....5

Maine.....3

Massachusetts.....13

Michigan.....11

Minnesota.....5

Nebraska.....3

Nevada.....3

New Hampshire.....5

Ohio.....22

Oregon.....3

Pennsylvania.....29

Rhode Island.....4

South Carolina.....7

Texas.....11

Vermont.....3

Wisconsin.....10

Total.....168

Capital and Labor.

What Newberry needs now, more than anything else, is some sort of enterprise or establishment that will furnish support to her poorer classes. There is a large number of persons, male and female, in the town and County, who need employment. They are willing to work, but many of them have not the work to do. We have never felt the conflict between labor and capital here as it is felt in the populous and wealthy cities of the North. But as wealth and population increase, this conflict is bound to arise, and we should be getting ready to meet it. What are wealthy men to do with their capital? What are poor men to do with their labor? These are questions that our leading citizens ought to set about to solve. Some enterprise should be inaugurated at once to utilize, in the best possible way, both the capital and labor of our people. An Act was passed by the Legislature of 1872-3, incorporating the Newberry Cotton Mills. We are unable to say what has become of that enterprise; but hope the matter may be revived soon, and that something will be done in that very direction. It appears to us that Cotton Mills might be established here with profit to our moneyed men, and they would certainly be a great blessing to our laboring classes. Besides, they would be the means of increasing the population of the place very materially, by attracting white laborers from the North. So the matter assumes a political aspect that is very encouraging. A gentleman of the place is in correspondence with parties interested in the Atlanta Cotton Mills, and he has promised us the results of his investigations. Meantime those citizens who have capital to invest and are public-spirited enough to wish to improve the material interests of the County can agitate the question among themselves, preparatory to getting into some definite shape in the early future.

Status of Next Legislature.

The Charleston *News and Courier* gives the following status of the next Legislature, founded on the vote so far ascertained:

The Senate has 33 members, one from each County, except Charleston, which has two. The Democrats elect 12 Senators, and the Republicans elect 6. i. e., in Beaufort, Charleston, Fairfield, Georgetown, Newberry and Orangeburg. The terms of three Democratic Senators (from Chesterfield, Pickens and Union), and the terms of twelve Republican Senators (from Anderson, Charleston, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marlboro', Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg) do not expire until 1878. The new Senate will therefore consist of:

Democrats elect.....12

Democrats holding over.....3-15

Republicans elect.....6

Republicans holding over.....12-18

Total.....33

In the Senate, therefore, the Republicans will have only one more than a bare majority, while in the last Senate they had a two-thirds majority. The Democratic gain is seven.

The House of Representatives has one hundred and twenty-four members, and will stand as follows:

Democrats.....60

Republicans.....64

Total.....124

The Democrats will have what the Republicans have in the Senate, one more than a majority, a Democratic gain of thirty-four.

This is not all. The two houses will stand as follows:

Republicans—Senate.....18

House.....60

Democrats—Senate.....15

House.....64

Total.....79

Democratic majority on joint ballot.....1

That majority of one on joint ballot will elect a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Senator Robertson next March.

This is a small tidal wave. Democratic Governor and State officers. One United States Senator, two Congressmen, a majority in the House of Representatives, and a reduction of the Republican majority in the Senate from two-thirds to two. Even without the State ticket enough has been gained to repay the people an hundred-fold for the labor and danger of the canvass.

The Register says: The following is the probable vote that will be cast in the Electoral College:

FOR TILDEN.

Alabama.....10

Arkansas.....3